511 Only one man owns a mosquito net and there is only one transistor
[207] radio in the village. Some of the older people still wear tapa
291 cloths but new ones are seldom made now. The more common form of
178 dress is a pair of shorts, a skirt or a laplap, the skirts being
[777] mostly sewn at mothers' union sewing classes run by the Anglican mission at Sasembata.

Two men in the sample own shotguns, costing $58.75 and $59.75.
411 These are the only items in the village representing large capital
[435] outlays and several other men had made contributions of $2 and $6 towards their purchase, so they can borrow them in return.

None of the houses conforms to the traditional Orokaiva style,
342 but all are built wholly of local materials. They contain no
178 raised platforms for sleeping, no shelves for food storage, and no cooking facilities other than an open fire. One man has built a 'kitchen extension' to his house while several other households cook primarily in shelters outside. Also, one man has built a simple table and bench outside and some members of the household occasionally eat at this.

•312 A creek running beside the village provides the water for bath-
487 ing, cooking, laundering, washing dishes and pulping coffee. Paths
514 are narrow and unimproved despite constant use so that they become difficult to negotiate in wet weather. Not all households have pit latrines and those that do only use them irregularly. Small children often defecate on the village surrounds and standing water in various parts is a further health hazard.

Inonda

133 Inonda lands run from the low plains (200 feet above sea level),
134 beside the Sambogo and Girua rivers, into the foothills of the Hydrographers Range. They include a variety of landforms, soils and vegetation - one-third of the village lands are covered with soils of the Popondetta family, which are well-drained sandy loam volcanic soils, supporting grasslands of Saccharum spontaneum-Imperata cylindrica alliance; one-fifth consists of coarse-textured riverine deposits which are moist, apparently fertile and support forest and regrowth. These are preferred for food gardens, although gardens are also made on the lower valley slopes of the Hydrographers, where the soils consist of well-drained clay loams covered with dense forest or secondary growth. The soils of the foothills are shallow and stony, supporting lower montane rainforest and, as with
[311] the grasslands, this area is used only for hunting and foraging. The CSIRO survey classifies most of the Inonda lands as having moderate land-use potential.